

ALGER HAS RESIGNED.

DECIDED TO RETIRE ON THE
ADVICE OF MR. HOBART.

THE PRESIDENT WILL ACCEPT THE
RESIGNATION AND THE SECRETARY
WILL GO OUT BY AUGUST 1—
TALK OF A SUCCESSOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 19.—Secretary Alger handed his resignation to the President this morning, and was informed that it would be accepted as soon as his successor was ready to qualify. General Alger's plans are to terminate the actual duties of his office as soon as Assistant Secretary McKeljohn can hasten back to Washington. In any event, he expects to be wholly relieved of responsibility before August 1. Attorney General Griggs, General James H. Wilson and General Horace Porter are among the names most frequently mentioned for the succession in Washington to-night.

Secretary Alger's mind was not definitely made up until Sunday to leave the Cabinet immediately. Then Vice-President Hobart, who was for the day his host at Long Branch and who

which was made with some exhibition of determination, the President acquiesced, asking General Alger to continue in charge only until the position could be properly filled. General Alger agreed to continue until the end of the current month if it would embarrass the President to relieve him earlier, but in the mean time, if Mr. McKeljohn could return to Washington at once, he preferred to surrender his routine duties to the Assistant Secretary, at the same time expressing willingness to be in Washington when his successor qualified to deliver the office to him. The President, with a view of meeting every wish of General Alger, also agreed to this.

The War Department sent telegrams in every direction this afternoon in a vain attempt to find Mr. McKeljohn, who left Washington on July 8, it will be remembered, to "inspect" the Fox River Improvement, near Oshkosh, Wis., his birthplace. He has apparently completed his "inspection" rather unexpectedly. The authorities then endeavored to locate him in Nebraska, as he aspires to represent that State in the Senate after March 4, 1901, but no reply came to the dispatches sent to several districts of the Commonwealth. It is believed that he will be discovered to-morrow, and he will find it possible to reach here on Friday. In that event Secretary Alger will leave Washington on the same day for another visit to Long Branch.

SECRETARY ALGER'S RECORD.

HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT REVIEWED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 19.—In all the annals of American politics the attempt of Secretary Alger to hold his post in the face of a well-nigh universal demand for his retirement is almost unique. It may be said to have been so not only in the persistence with which his retirement was demanded by those powerful influences which have hitherto been uniformly potent with party leaders, but also in his persistent determination—as he expressed it—"not to retire under fire."

But the most anomalous aspect of the episode was that the attacks on Secretary Alger's administration of the War Department began with the beginning of the Spanish war, were perhaps most furious at the very moment of its culmination in a quick and overwhelming victory, and without abatement in volume or bitterness continued to the present time. The gratifying success of a popular war seemingly had no influence to buoy up the personal fortunes of its presumptive chief administrator. Indeed, the demand for Secretary Alger's resignation, or his summary removal by the President, was more earnest and widespread at this time than it was while the Santiago army was dying from yellow fever and starving on cannibal "roast beef." These are facts which set certain leaders of the Republican party to thinking.

RUMORS MANY TIMES DENIED.

About a year ago, on the first outbreak of these attacks, General Alger created a sort of impossible situation, so to speak, by announcing with every evidence of good faith that, while personally he cared nothing for the office of Secretary of War, he had never yet weakened in the face of a fight, and would not, as already stated, "resign under fire." This plainly placed him out on the firing line, and the hottest kind of a fire was thereupon kept up without cessation. The fact that he would permanently retain the War Office portfolio seemed to be definitely determined, unless the President should ask for his resignation. General Alger often repeated that assertion; he reiterated it with great emphasis only the other day in answer to the specific statement of a newspaper which assumes to be the organ of the Administration that "Alger's days are numbered"; that the President was dissatisfied with the Pingree alliance and would insist upon the Secretary's immediate retirement.

There was another remarkable feature about this curious freak of politics. Every little while some new authority was being deceived by this Alger resignation "fake." Although it seemed certain from the statements made with vehement positiveness from time to time by Alger himself, as well as from the President's attitude and reported givings out, that Alger was to remain, yet periodically some newspaper in a new quarter broke in upon the tired public with the intelligence, set out with great circumstantiality of detail, that Alger was to go at once, followed just as inevitably by his categorical denial, with the reaffirmation that he was not to be forced out of office under any circumstances. Where did the inspiration for these endless chain statements come from, and why were they persisted in in the face of such constant and earnest denials?

People began asking themselves: "Is it at last possible that he is going out?" The fact that in spite of these constantly recurring attacks and retorts Alger remained in office for more than two years was strong presumptive evidence that he would remain to the end. Yet each week—yes, and day—saw a new crop of the same news. In view of the accomplished fact, was it the drop that hollowed the stone at last?

BASIS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Thoughtful people were made aware by the volume and persistence of the attacks on General Alger that the opposition to him had a deeper foundation than mere transient popular passion resulting from designing appeals. If they had emanated solely from the opposition newspapers and orators their effect would have long since been discounted. But, unfortunately, this was not the case. It was not a partisan attack upon the Republican Administration. While General Alger was bitterly criticised, the President and his war policy received nothing but praise. Indeed, the attacks upon General Alger originated in Republican sources, and were sustained by some of the most influential Republicans in the country. It was not alone opposition newspapers which attacked Alger and the War Department system, but nearly the whole of the independent press; besides which reputable and influential Republican organs like "The Chicago Tribune," "The Philadelphia Ledger," "The Kansas City Journal," "The Baltimore American" and many others, East and West, joined in the hue and cry for his elimination. It had a bad look for Alger. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire was a very common view among unbiassed spectators of this political episode. There must be something fundamentally wrong, said they, about this Alger personality or his official policy.

The diversity of opinion about his chief faults formed another subject for speculation. One small Western paper asserted that for years Alger longed for an opportunity to "lord it" over the Regular Army officers, and that he had been doing it to his heart's content as Secretary of War, as, for instance, in "overhauling" General Miles. Yet, on the other hand, the principal burden of complaint appeared to be that Alger had been a mere puppet in the hands of the staff

EXCELSIOR STORES ABLAZE.

GRAIN ELEVATOR, OFFICE AND ENGINE
ROOM DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE NEAR THE ATLANTIC
BASIN AT NIGHT—THE LOSS ESTI-
MATED AT \$150,000.

Fire last night completely gutted a section of the large Excelsior Stores of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, at William-st., in the Atlantic Basin, and destroyed the grain elevator, the office and the engine room. The building contained two hundred thousand bushels of grain. J. Bryce Martin, president of the company, estimated the damage at \$100,000 to the building and \$50,000 to the stock. As a spectacle the fire was magnificent.

Thomas F. Murtha, of No. 506 Court-st., a dockman, discovered the fire shortly after 8 o'clock in the grain elevator, an eight story frame building attached to buildings Nos. 275 and 276, which are a section of a row of brick buildings four stories in height facing Butter-milk Channel and Governor's Island on the east side and the Atlantic Basin on the west.

Murtha, after failing to put out the fire, sent in an alarm. The alarm soon followed, and all the fire apparatus in the lower part of the borough was called out. A fierce fight with the flames, which shot up through the wooden grain elevator as if it were an airshaft, followed. The tramway on which cars filled with grain are run caught fire, and by that means the main building was ignited. The David A. Moody steamed into the basin and threw three streams of water on the flames. A half dozen fire engines rattled down the pier, and they added as many streams to the great volume of water which was steadily directed against the elevator and through the windows of the storehouse. Sparks flew in all directions, and Chief Dale and his men perceived that it would be necessary to protect the storehouses on the south side of the pier, which form a right angle with the buildings fronting the river. The former buildings are filled with oils of various kinds, and several of them contain kerosene oil in large quantities. The firemen flooded these buildings and played streams on their roofs and fronts.

In half an hour the grain elevator was destroyed. The tramway still burned, and it was nearly midnight before the other fire was extinguished. The office, which stood near the elevator, followed the elevator's fate. The next building to go was the engine room, and as it went up in smoke there was a loud explosion, which caused the firemen and spectators to scatter.

It was an impressive and beautiful sight. In the rigging of ships at the other piers in the basin, along the stringpieces, on the lumber piles, in the windows and on the roofs of houses and from every vantage point great crowds witnessed the fire. Distant places were illuminated by the flames, which reddened the sky from the horizon line to the zenith. A shower of sparks hung like a veil over the basin and river, and the water felt like a sheet of silver mist behind it.

The two fire chaplains, who were recently appointed, attended the fire. Their services were not required, as nobody was injured.

The cause of the fire could not be learned.

RAAD'S FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

OTHER ARTICLES OF THE FRANCHISE LAW
ADOPTED.

Pretoria, July 19.—The Volksraad has adopted further articles of the Franchise law enabling sons of Outlanders to become naturalized at the age of sixteen and to obtain the franchise five years thereafter.

The new franchise law comes into operation immediately. The Volksraad is sitting in secret session, discussing the proposals for the cancellation of the dynamite monopoly.

ENGLISH MARKETS RELIEVED.

London, July 19.—The nervousness and dread that have characterized the markets for some time are rapidly disappearing with confirmation of the welcome news of President Kruger's franchise concessions. Under this influence commodities rallied today, and money was easier. The impression is gaining ground that a further immediate advance in the bank rate will not be necessary. Bankers and brokers are more willing to take bills, and quotations are weaker. The release of Japanese money has assisted the short loan market. The acuteness of the Transvaal crisis is recommended quieted, and all markets participated to-day in the better feeling.

MOUNT AETNA IN ERUPTION.

DISTURBANCE FOLLOWED BY EARTHQUAKE
SHOCKS—DAMAGE AT ROME SLIGHT.

Rome, July 19.—There was an eruption of Mount Aetna this morning. After loud subterranean noises the crater vomited forth dense columns of smoke, which were followed by enormous masses of sand.

A strong earthquake shock occurred here at 2.20 o'clock this morning, and was followed during the ensuing fifteen minutes by a number of other severe shocks.

The damage done here by the earthquake shocks was slight, but at the village of Rocca di Papa, fifteen miles southeast of Rome, it was more serious. A number of houses in that place fell. A part of a church was completely ruined at Castel-Gandolfo on the northwest side of Mount Albano, and fourteen miles southeast of Rome. No fatalities have been reported.

CAPTAIN CAMERON'S NEW COMMAND.

WILL LEAVE THE TEUTONIC FOR THE OCEANIC—
PASSENGERS SUBSCRIBE FOR LOVING CUP.

Queens-ton, July 19.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from New-York July 12, arrived here to-day, having been delayed by fog. Captain Cameron will relinquish command of the steamer upon her arrival at Liverpool, to take command of the Oceanic, the White Star Line's newest steamer. The passengers on board the Teutonic on her last voyage under Captain Cameron subscribed for a present of a loving cup for the captain.

EMPEROR VISITS HOWARD GOULD.

Molde, Norway, July 19.—Emperor William of Germany early this morning spent an hour with Howard Gould on board the latter's yacht Niagara. On leaving Molde on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern the Emperor waved his cap in adieu to Mr. Gould, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted at the Hohenzollern's foremast. The Niagara left the harbor shortly after the departure of the German Emperor.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE AT MANHATTAN BEACH
FINISHES THE WORK IN THIS DISTRICT.

The Republican members of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate held another conference yesterday at the Oriental Hotel. Senator Burrows was the only absentee. There seems to be in many quarters a misapprehension as to what this committee really is. Last spring, in response to a generally expressed desire to have the Banking and Currency laws of the country recast, a caucus of the Republican members of the House appointed a committee to consider the question and draw up a bill or bills looking to this end, to be reported to the caucus. This committee has already completed its work, and its report is being considered by the Republican members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which committee, as a whole was authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

On Tuesday Senator Burrows was unexpectedly called to Michigan by a sudden death in his family. The other members of the committee—Senators Platt of New-York; Platt of Connecticut; Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Allison of Iowa—were yesterday again in conference with Assistant Treasurer Jordan, William E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, was also present. When Senator Allison was again after the conference he declined to give out anything for publication, saying: "We have entered into an agreement among ourselves to make no statements concerning what passes at our meetings. We have finished our work here, and to-morrow morning intend returning to Narragansett Pier."

Continued on ninth page.

STRIKES SPREADS TO MANHATTAN

FUTILE EFFORT TO STOP TRAFFIC ON METROPOLITAN
ELECTRIC LINES—RIOTING ON SECOND AVENUE.

FIGHT IN BROOKLYN GRADUALLY QUIETING DOWN.

A futile attempt was made yesterday to start an effective strike on the electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in Manhattan, out of sympathy for the strikers in Brooklyn.

Few men responded to the call, but General Master Workman Parsons says they did not receive adequate notice, and he predicts a complete tie up for to-day of the Second, Fourth and Madison, Sixth and Eighth-ave. lines.

Next to its failure to stop traffic, the feature of the strike in Manhattan was all day and all night rioting in Second-ave. Policemen charged the mobs again and again, used their clubs freely and made many arrests.

Women mingled with the rioters in many cases, encouraging them to stone the motormen, the conductors and the patrolmen. Some of these women were thrown down and trampled upon when the police charged the crowds.

Traffic was not delayed to any appreciable extent on any of the lines, except the Second-ave., during the day, and few cars were sent out in that thoroughfare after 10:20 at night, and cars were only run at one hour intervals in Eighth-ave. after 11 o'clock.

Cars were extremely scarce in the outskirts of Brooklyn, and passengers complained bitterly of delays and transfers.

Strikers in Brooklyn expressed great pleasure at the going out of the Manhattan motormen, and denounced the attempt to wreck the pillars of the Fifth-ave. elevated road as an outrage for which they were in no way responsible.

THE STRIKE NOT GENERAL.

SECOND-AVE. LINE THE ONLY ONE SE-
RIOUSLY AFFECTED.LEADERS SAY MANY MORE MEN WILL JOIN
THE MALCONTENTED TO-DAY—VIOLENCE
A FEATURE OF THE OUTBREAK.

A FEATURE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The street railway strike which was started

in Brooklyn last Sunday, spread to Manhattan yesterday. It brought along its chief characteristic, a total lack of backbone, and its principal accompaniments, rioting and intimidation.

The trouble in this borough was precipitated about 3 a. m. by a few impatient men, who broke away from the control of General Master Workman Parsons, and endeavored to tie up

the principal electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They met no success at all on the Madison and Fourth ave. line, got a trifling response on the Sixth-ave. and Eighth-

ave. lines, and caused serious inconvenience on the Second-ave. line only. There they succeeded in suspending traffic for a couple of hours in the morning. That was the extent of their threatened tie up. Cars ran all day long on all the lines on schedule time, or near it. Not more than four hundred of the company's thirty-one hundred men had quit work up to last midnight.

But if little was accomplished in the way of a legitimate strike, the city was actually disgraced by the rioting which followed. Violence was resorted to by the strikers or their sympathizers from the start. This was confined almost wholly to the Second-ave. line, where motormen who refused to strike were dragged from some cars and beaten, stones and other missiles were thrown through the windows and obstructions

were placed on the tracks or wedged in the electric conduit slot. The trouble increased as the night came on, and many casualties on both sides resulted.

WOMEN MOB LEADERS.

A prominent feature of the rioting in Second-ave. was the number of women who took part in it, as far as their presence and their lungs were concerned. They incited the stone throwers by looks and words, and when the police charged the mob they often stood their ground with great boldness, feeling sure the patrolmen would not club them. Several of these women were knocked down and trampled on, but did not seem to mind it much. Children formed a large part of the mobs, too, and their elders often egged them on to throw stones at the motormen and police, by offering a penny for every time they hit the mark. The Brooklyn police, who bore the brunt of the fighting, said the Second-ave. mob was much more dangerous than any they had to deal with in their own borough, and much more eager for a "scrap."

At 10:20 p. m. the company decided to send out no more cars on Second-ave. until this morning, the danger to the men from the mob being too great and passengers being afraid to ride in the cars. Later, however, half a dozen cars were sent out.

Devery's men showed what their Chief meant by his order to "stand no nonsense," and clubbed all disorderly men with such a will that the rioters were terribly discouraged. Loud complaints were heard that the patrolmen showed unnecessary activity and vigilance in preserving order, and many promises were made that Tammany would lose many labor votes at the next election in consequence. These complaints, of course, came from those who were clubbed or whose friends were clubbed, while "only looking on." It seems useless to inform such people that those who throw stones count on hiding themselves behind the onlookers, and would not be likely to throw anything if they had to do it in the open. A good way to escape a clubbing is to keep away from the places where clubbing is going on.

DEVERY IN HIS ELEMENT.

Mr. Devery, who might easily be improved upon as a suppressor of unobtrusive crime, is in his element when there is any bone craking to be done. He let the strikers know that his men were ready, to use his own words, "to knock the tops of their heads off," and in order that they might not be hampered by having to beat any of their own acquaintances he brought four hundred policemen from Brooklyn and Queens to do the clubbing. These men were fired by the example which the Manhattan policemen have set in Brooklyn, and they "did Devery proud" with their night sticks. The Chief declared that there would be no need to call out the militia here or in Brooklyn. He has entire confidence that his forces could quell all rioters without even resorting to revolvers.

The strike was started purely out of sympathy for the Brooklyn men, but Parsons now declares that it will not be settled until the Manhattan employees get a ten hour work day

and better pay for "trippers." Mr. Vreeland defies Parsons or any one else to tie up his roads. He explains the disaffection on the Second-ave. line by showing that it was the last acquisition of his company, and the men employed on it are not so well acquainted with him and his methods as the others. That there should be any strike at all was as great a surprise to him as it was to Mr. Parsons.

The attitude of these two men, who represented the opposing forces, formed a striking contrast. The former, confident in the loyalty of the great majority of his employees, sat in his office all day prepared to receive and treat courteously with any fairly representative grievance committee of his men that might call on him, though none came or has come. The latter reminded one strongly of a drum major, who proudly tossing his baton and waving his plume, marches ahead, thinking his hand is following.

Suddenly he becomes aware that he is all alone, that the band has turned a corner, and is marching in a totally different direction without him. Tucking his baton under his arm, gathering his coat tails in one hand and holding on his helmet with the other, he skurries after the band, and once more installs himself at its head, but his dignity suffered sadly in the effort.

PARSONS JOINS THE PROCESSION.

So it was with Parsons. He advised and exhorted vehemently against a strike in this borough, and assured the public that there would be none; and when his followers decided to strike in spite of him, he, in his anger, told them they must lose. Subsequently, when he realized that his leadership was likely to be lost forever, he changed front, assumed the direction of the strike and declared he would stick to the men till "hell froze over." Mr. Parsons issued several statements yesterday, in one of which he attempted to explain why so few men struck by saying that they did not receive adequate notice, and that, yesterday being payday, the men wanted to draw their week's wages before quitting work. He confidently expected a majority of them to join the strikers to-day. Lesser lights among the men predicted a complete tie-up this morning.

Parsons, realizing that the violence of the strikers' friends was fast alienating the sympathy of the public, denied that any of it was being perpetrated by his men, and intimated that it was fostered by the railroad officials for the purpose of hurting the cause of labor. This weak argument was followed by a covert threat that if the police did not cease to club the rioters his followers would do something dreadful to these minions of the money power; just what, he did not say. It was reported that he had offered a reward of \$500 for proof that the men who used dynamite to weaken the elevated railway structure in Brooklyn were strikers.

Commissioner Delahanty, of the State Board of Arbitration, expressed his willingness to mediate between the strikers and their employers, but was powerless to act, because President Vreeland maintained that there was nothing to arbitrate.

The engineers on the Manhattan Elevated Railway showed no sign of coming to the aid of the surface men by a sympathetic strike.

At a late hour last night the Manhattan strike seemed to be slowly spreading. After an afternoon of disturbance and a long night of incessant turmoil and rioting, the strikers were jubilant over the taking off of the Second-ave. cars, and said the first day of the battle in Manhattan had resulted in a victory for their side.

The other important development of the day was a meeting of two hundred of the Eighth-ave. motormen in a West Side hall and their declaration that a strike now exists on that line. They said the line would be tied up this morning.

NATIONAL GUARD READY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ANDREWS SAYS MILITIA COULD BE TURNED OUT AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

A report from Albany was published yesterday to the effect that Governor Roosevelt had a talk with Adjutant General Avery D. Andrews, of the National Guard, in regard to what measures had been taken to have the State militia ready at a moment's notice in case some unforeseen event happened to require their services for the preservation of order in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn during the strike. Adjutant General Andrews was reported to have said that the National Guard was fully prepared to meet a possible emergency.

A Tribune reporter saw the Adjutant General at his home, No. 231 West One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st., last night, and asked him what preparation had been made. He said that he did not care to go into details regarding the matter. The National Guard was prepared, he added, to meet any emergency. "There are five hundred members of the National Guard of this State, and every one is ready to respond to a call at a moment's notice," he declared.

A DAY OF RIOTING.

SECOND-AVE. THE SCENE OF MUCH
VIOLENCE.POLICE CHARGE MOBS AGAIN AND AGAIN
—MANY SLIGHT INJURIES ON BOTH
SIDES—CARS ARE STOPPED
AT NIGHT.

From early morning till late at night Second-ave. rang with shouts, screams and curses, with the noise of missiles breaking car windows, and the unpleasant sound of police clubs striking the heads or limbs of rioters. Nearly all the violence of the strike was confined to this thoroughfare, and it got more than its fair share of excitement.

It was bad enough in the day time, but when night settled down and thousands of men who had been at work since morning filled the streets looking for trouble and something to throw at the non-strikers, the panorama from Astor Place to the Harlem River was a fierce one.

In several instances policemen were severely hurt. In others they were unable to hold rioters when they had caught them, though many arrests were made. Revolvers were drawn frequently and threats to shoot were uttered, but up to an early hour this morning no report was received of a shot being actually fired. Cars ceased being sent out at 10:20 o'clock.

About 6 o'clock a citizen, greatly excited, ran into the East Sixty-seventh-st. police station and told Captain Donahue that the strikers in Second-ave. were trying to blow up the road. He said he saw them drop what looked like a gaspide dynamite bomb into the slot between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth sts.

Captain Donahue at once sent Detectives Lang and Collins and several patrolmen out with orders to arrest every one in sight. They found seven or eight motormen in uniform walking along the avenue and they commanded them to halt. Three of the men were placed under arrest and taken to the station. They gave their names and addresses at John Shorback, of No. 324 West Forty-seventh-st.; Walter Hicks, of No. 100 West Fifty-fifth-st.; and Michael Maxwell, of No. 1,486 Lexington-ave.

All admitted that they were strikers, but denied all knowledge of the outrage complained of. They were locked up, however, and charged with violating Section 635 of the Penal Code. This provides for a long term of imprisonment for any person who injures property in a strike.

The citizen making the complaint left the station at once, and his name is not known. The police and some of the railroad inspectors dragged the conduit for the supposed "bomb" and were unable to find it.

Captain Donahue then sent out twenty men in plain clothes, one to each block, to watch the slot, and with orders to arrest anybody found in the middle of the street. Sergeant Lane and sixteen men from the West Side Court were held in the East Sixty-seventh-st. police station in reserve. Thirty-two men were held in reserve in the Central Park station.

STRIKERS GOOD CHOICE.

If the strikers wanted to make plenty of work for the police and at the same time get into a district where they could depend on popular sympathy, they made a wise selection in taking the Second-ave. line for the principal fight of the strike.

Several times in the afternoon the police were called on to quell riots in Second-ave., but none were of serious consequence. But the real trouble did not begin until the hundreds of thousands of working people who live along that great thoroughfare began to come home from work.

The avenue is lined on both sides with great double tenement houses, and these are filled to the roof with men, women and children—the latter in great numbers.

As man after man got home and had his supper he took his place either on the roof or down in the street. When the women had finished their work they joined the men, and the children in hundreds also got ready for "de fun," as they expressed it. By 7 o'clock Second-ave. from Tenth-st. to the stables at Ninety-sixth-st., and even as far as One-hundred-and-tenth-st., was filled almost from curb to curb and on both walks with a dense mass of people, all eager for trouble.

Captain Donahue, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, earlier in the evening had sent out a squad of men to keep people from the middle of the street, so that no tampering with the slot might occur. But his men were like so many chips in the North River when the tide is strong, and they were tossed hither and thither. They used their clubs with all their power, and the only result was to anger the crowd so much that little discrimination was shown between the police and the "scabs" when bricks were thrown. It was much the same way all along the avenue.

About 8 o'clock a great crowd gathered between Forty-second and Forty-fifth-sts. and attempted to overturn the cars that came along, about thirty minutes apart.

Policeman Owen Conovan, who was on a car bound south, was hit on the head with a brick and knocked off his seat to the pavement. His left eye was almost knocked out. He was taken to the Flower Hospital.

CLUBS USED FREELY.

Louis Minkus, nine years old, of No. 342 East Thirty-ninth-st., got in front of a policeman's club, and in the excitement the bluecoat made no distinctions. The boy was taken to the Flower Hospital, and it is said that his skull is fractured, and that he may die.

Michael Sheridan, thirty-two years old, of No. 212 East Forty-second-st., was hit on the head with a brick, and taken home with what is thought to be a fractured skull.

The news of the riot was sent into the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, where Sergeant O'Toole and forty policemen were on reserve. They got out on the double quick and dispersed the crowd. They arrested Charles Hartung, forty-eight years old, of No. 330 East Forty-eighth-st., a clerk, and Thomas Confrey, twenty-seven years old, a laborer, of No. 308 East Forty-ninth-st.

Another crowd got together in a minute or so at Fifty-fifth and Second-ave., and when a car bound downtown came along it met a perfect shower of bricks, stones and other missiles thrown from the street, the windows of the flats and the roofs. The women were perfect furies, and the children screamed with glee as they managed to "soak" either a hated "cop" or the unlucky "scab" on either end of the car.

Detective Thompson was in the crowd at this point and saw a boy throw a spoiled peach through a policeman's helmet. He got the boy after a chase, and took him to the nearest station, where he said he was Albert Schieker, eleven years old, of No. 958 First-ave.

About 8 o'clock car No. 2,124, going downtown, was passing Seventy-second-st. with Policeman Gallagher as an escort. A woman on a roof threw a pail of decayed vegetables out onto the street, and it struck the front of the car so that the contents were spattered over the motorman and the policeman. Just then a score or more of the mob tried to get aboard the car to drag off the conductor and the motorman.

Gallagher got off, and, drawing his revolver, walked ahead of the car, clearing the track, the mob retreating sullenly. Some one threw a



RUSSELL A. ALGER.
Who has tendered his resignation as Secretary of War.

has been his closest political friend in the Administration, convinced the Secretary of War that the President would no longer insist upon his remaining at the head of the War Department.

CABINET HARMONY UNDISTURBED.

The delicate situation growing out of the embarrassment brought upon the Administration by the Pingree alliance had been intrusted for settlement to the common sense of the Vice-President, who has seemingly discharged the high duty so confidently reposed in him without disturbing the good personal feeling existing between the retiring Cabinet officer and the President's closest advisers.

The "Pingree pickle" was made to bear the burden of all the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican party with the Secretary of War, although General Alger did not fail to appreciate before he left Long Branch that the President considered that his usefulness as the executive head of a great governmental department had been impaired by the widespread criticisms—however just or unjust—of almost everything he did. Without the latest Otis trouble in the Philippines, for it is now learned that General Otis several days ago warned Washington that the "round robin" was coming, General Alger's retirement from the Cabinet would have been postponed until December, when he had completed and delivered his annual report to Congress. The persistency with which a large part of the country continued to ascribe to "Algerism" every Army scandal that arose left the President no alternative of delay, and made it imperative that Pingree's mate should go at once.

FRANK ADVICE FROM ASSOCIATES.

The Cabinet members, with possibly a single exception, have been frank when asked by General Alger in the last three weeks for opinions as to his candidacy for the Michigan Senatorship. They told him that an alliance between a Cabinet officer and such a pronounced and offensive antagonist of the President as Pingree was worse than impossible. With at least one exception, they had been loyal to Alger in their defence of his conduct of the War Department during the Spanish War. They had supported the President heartily in excusing the Secretary of War against criticisms of his official integrity, but as regards Pingree they did not hesitate to tell him that his course was indefensible, and that his position in the Cabinet was altogether untenable. They made Secretary Alger understand that he should leave the Cabinet, not because the country had found fault with him for what had happened in the War Department, but because his party was dissatisfied with what occurred in Michigan.

Before the end of his visit yesterday to Long Branch Secretary Alger was brought to realize that both causes had now combined to bring the President to the determination to have a new head in the War Department.

TO RETIRE ON AUGUST 1.

As a result of Secretary Alger's thorough understanding with Vice-President Hobart, he was aware that it would be superfluous to make the perfunctory offer of a verbal willingness to resign at the present time, and therefore when he went to see the President this morning, the formal document was ready to be acted upon, and the Secretary was disposed to have it accepted as soon as possible. In this request,

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